

## GLOBAL CASE STUDY 8: Konnakol Duet

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iurhjlBum0o>

**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:** India 🇮🇳

**SOURCE:** Music Performance (YouTube Video)

**SUMMARY:** Konnakol is a branch of South Indian Carnatic music that uses syllables and phonemes as the building blocks of vocal percussion performances. While many Western music education methodologies similarly attribute syllables to beats and rhythmic divisions and subdivisions, konnakol's performative and improvisatory dimension has no parallel in the West. Konnakol performers cycle through the syllables *tha*, *dhi*, *thom*, and *nam* for the most important rhythms, e.g. those falling on heads of beats or at the beginning of patterns; and *ta*, *ki*, *ka*, *mi*, *ku*, *ri*, and others for inner and faster rhythms.

**TASK:** Watch the duet konnakol performance of V Shivapriya and B R Somashekar. Notice that while the performers' hands retain a metronome-like precision and stability in keeping the beat, konnakol's vocal percussion can get mind-bendingly complex. Often, performers begin with somewhat simple patterns that they subject to a mathematical process to take them to increasingly levels of complexity. Observe the pattern in Shivapriya's first gestures below.

Shivapriya (00:10-00:20)

♩ = 206

The notation shows four lines of rhythmic patterns. Each line consists of a series of notes on a staff, with syllables written below them. The first line has four notes (half notes) with syllables 'tha', 'dhi', 'thom', and 'nam', followed by a group of six eighth notes with syllables 'ta', 'ri', 'ki', 'ta', 'ta', 'ka'. The second line has four notes with syllables 'tha', 'dhi', 'thom', and 'nam', followed by a group of six eighth notes with syllables 'ta', 'ri', 'ki', 'ta', 'ta', 'ka', and then another group of six eighth notes with syllables 'ta', 'ri', 'ki', 'ta', 'ta', 'ka'. The third line has four notes with syllables 'tha', 'dhi', 'thom', and 'nam', followed by a group of six eighth notes with syllables 'ta', 'ri', 'ki', 'ta', 'ta', 'ka', and then another group of six eighth notes with syllables 'ta', 'ri', 'ki', 'ta', 'ta', 'ka'. The fourth line has four notes with syllables 'tha', 'dhi', 'thom', and 'nam', followed by a group of six eighth notes with syllables 'ta', 'ri', 'ki', 'ta', 'ta', 'ka', and then another group of six eighth notes with syllables 'ta', 'ri', 'ki', 'ta', 'ta', 'ka'.

### ESSAY QUESTION

Shivapriya and Somashekar's performance is dazzling, oscillating between competing solos and unison pairings. Listen to it carefully and construct a musical narrative. Is music getting simpler or more complex over time? Are the two performers friends or rivals? Does their relationship change over time? What is this performance's climax? What other ideas, images or stories does this performance evoke in your mind, and why? (200-250 words)